

MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW,

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WAR DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Chief Signal Officer,

DIVISION OF

TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE.

INTRODUCTION.

The present Review is compiled from data furnished by 82 regular Signal Service Observers, 12 Canadian Stations, 5 U. S. Army Surgeons, 1 Naval Hospital, 259 Volunteer Observers of the Signal Service, newspapers and other records.

The chief characteristics of the month's meteorology have been: (1) The immense masses of drift-ice and the long-continued presence of icebergs in the North Atlantic, greatly affecting the weather in all the Atlantic States. (2) The comparatively high barometer in the Gulf and South Atlantic States. (3) The low temperature in the interior of the country and the Northwest. (4) The number and violence of local storms and tornadoes west of the Alleghanies. (5) Frequent frosts north of Virginia about the middle of June, which, in some localities, were seriously felt by farmers.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The mean monthly distribution of pressure is exhibited on Chart No. II. The high periodic pressure of the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States was maintained in June as usual. The lowest pressure is in the Northwest and Upper Lake region.

(1) *Areas of high barometer.*—These have not been so well defined; nor so extended in area, as those of the preceding or colder months; but probably exceed the usual June pressures. Several of these areas, on reaching the Atlantic coast, remained nearly stationary for several days, occasioning cool southeast winds.

I. The first marked area of high barometer, of June proper, became clearly developed on the 5th, as it then descended over the Northwest, moving in a southeastward direction. This area was preceded by cold northerly winds; which produced considerable rain-fall in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, as also, when its chilling influence was felt, in the Gulf States. In the Northwest, the barometer rose half an inch or more above its normal June reading, and the temperature sank to an unusually low figure over the Mississippi valley and the country east of it. This area gradually worked its way toward Tennessee and the Ohio valley, and finally eastward to the Middle and South Atlantic coasts, which it reached by slow degrees. On the 8th, it was accompanied by high winds near and off Cape Hatteras. It also occasioned low temperatures for the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, while it remained in their vicinity.